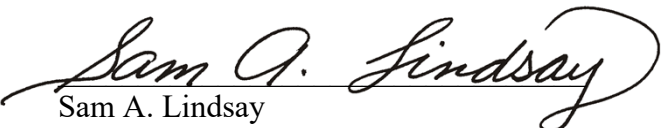


Additionally, he found that the court should preliminarily approve the proposed settlement because it meets the Rule 23 requirements as informed by *Reed** and is likely to be found as fair, reasonable, and adequate at the final approval stage. As a result, Magistrate Judge Horan recommends that the court **grant** the Motion for Preliminary Approval; **deny** the Motion for Hearing; **enter** a preliminary approval order substantially the same as the proposed order attached to the Motion for Preliminary Approval; **appoint** Messrs. Jeff Ostrow and Gary Klinger, as class counsel; **appoint** Kroll Settlement Administration LLC as settlement administrator; **approve** the proposed notice plan; and **set** a final fairness hearing.

After considering the pleadings, Motions, record, Report, and applicable law, the court determines that the findings and conclusions of the magistrate judge are correct, and **accepts** them as those of the court. Accordingly, the court **grants** the Motion for Preliminary Approval and **denies** the Motion for Hearing. Further, by a separate preliminary approval order, the court will **appoint** Messrs. Jeff Ostrow and Gary Klinger as class counsel; **appoint** Kroll Settlement Administration LLC as settlement administrator; **approve** the proposed notice plan; and **set** a final fairness hearing.

It is so ordered this 20th day of August, 2025.


Sam A. Lindsay
United States District Judge

* In determining whether a settlement is fair, adequate and reasonable, the court considers: (1) whether the settlement was a product of fraud or collusion; (2) the complexity, expense and likely duration of litigation; (3) the stage of the proceedings and the actual amount of discovery completed; (4) the probability of Plaintiffs' success on the merits (or, the factual and legal obstacles prevailing on the merits); (5) the possible range of recovery and the certainty of damages; and (6) the respective opinions of the participants, including class counsel, class representative, and the absent class members. *Reed v. General Motors Corp.*, 703 F.2d 170, 172 (5th Cir. 1983)